

VOL. 7.

THE FRANKFORT WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH. WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, BY A. G. HODGES, STATE PRINTER, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large morning sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

ALL letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

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JOHN FLOURNOY, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois attended to, prompt remittances made, correspondence solicited, and information cheerfully given. REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION, TO THEOPH. PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law, Cambridge, Mass. KENNARD & BROTHER, Merchants, St. Louis. CROW, McCLEARY & CO., Merchants, St. Louis. HON. JOE F. RYAN, Judge Supreme Court of Mo. HAYWOOD, CROW & CO., Merchants, St. Louis. BUCKNER, HALL & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sept. 9, 1857—13.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY. GORIN & GAZLAY, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES. Messrs. JAS. TRAUB & Co., Grain, Bell & Co.; McDONALD, YOUNG & Co.; HUGHES & HUTCHISON; LOW & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BIRD, Esq.; HAYS, CRAIG & Co.; CARTER, MOSE & TRIGO; WILSON, STARRIB & SMITH; CANNADY & HOPKINS; UED & WHITE; APAT & RAY; UED & Co. (Aug. 17, 1857—15).

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY, Attorneys and Land Agents, DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court. They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles. They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities. They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered. The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them. They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, or attorney and sell lands and commissions, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third Street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa. March 11, 1857—14.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties. Dec. 7, 1856—14.

JOHN RODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties. Oct. 28, 1857.

MOREHEAD & BROWN, Partners in the PRACTICE OF LAW, WILL attend to all business connected to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Ky., 1857—13.

CASES FRESH PEACHES and 12 CASES PINE APPLE, in store and for sale by W. A. GAINES. April 4, 1857.

J. W. McCLUNG, (Formerly of Kentucky.)

Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker, 3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota. WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 30 per cent upon real estate worth double the loan. (Minnesota has no usury law) and make investments in city or country property to the best advantage. The best Kentucky references given if required. Correspondence solicited. Dec. 7, 1857—15.

S. D. MORRIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention. Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Black's office. Feb. 20, 1857—15.

B. & J. MONROE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others. April 9, 1856—14.

JOHN A. MONROE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State. Always at hand, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his cases argued in the Court of Appeals, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed. He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c. Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House, Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—15.

WALL & FINNELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, COVINGTON, KY.

Office, Third Street, Opposite South End City Hall. W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals at Frankfort. May 5, 1857—14.

JOHN M. HARLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan. REFER TO HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Gov. L. V. POWELL, Frankfort, Ky. HON. JAMES HARLAN, Tax Collector, Frankfort, Ky. HON. J. MONSARRAT & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky. W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky. July 23, 1857—15.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, LEXINGTON, KY.

Office on Short Street between Limestone and Upper streets. May 23, 1856—14.

J. H. KINKADE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

Will practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857—14.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL, Having removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts, and will also give him the benefit of his extensive experience in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications, relating to the cases above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort. March 30, 1857—14.

JOSHUA TEVIS, Counselor and Attorney at Law, LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET. Residence—East do Sixth, near Broadway. June 9, 1857—15.

FRANK BEDFORD, Attorney at Law, VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—14.

T. N. LINDSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence, near P. Switzer's, entrance on Washington street. Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751—14.

MORTON & GRISWOLD, Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence, near P. Switzer's, entrance on Washington street. Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751—14.

GEORGE STEALEY, CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 9 Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 14, 1853—14.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY, TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL, OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

W. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Sides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and Pumps, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, always on hand. April 1, 1845—631—15.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels or Grist or Saw Mills. A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c. Castings made at the shortest notice. W. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Louisville, Ky. April 12, 1856—14.

Wolfe, Dash & Fisher, (Successors to Wolfe, Gillespie & Co.) Hardware, Cutlery, Gunsmith's Guns, Pistols and Rifles, 35, Warren street, New York. Nov. 14, 1856—13.

SMITH, WALLER & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

(GIVE particular and personal attention to the investment of money for others in Lands, Town Lots, &c., in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and to the location of Land Warrants. They will also invest money on BONDS and REAL ESTATE SECURITIES, at highly remunerative rates of interest, for parties desiring it. Their facilities and opportunities for investment, experience in the business, and acquaintance with the great North-West, warrant the belief that they can make as safe and profitable investments as any parties in the West. All letters of inquiry or on business promptly answered. Address, SMITH, WALLER & CO., Box No. 287, Chicago, Illinois, or J. T. BOYLE, Danville, Ky.

REFERENCES. Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Chicago, Ill. Hon. B. L. MORRIS, Chicago, Ill. Hon. J. A. MATTHEWS, Illinois. Hon. D. DAVIS, Birmingham, Ill. Hon. C. S. MOREHEAD, Frankfort, Ky. Hon. THOS. S. PAUL, Frankfort, Ky. Hon. W. C. KOONIN, Richmond, Ky. Hon. J. W. FINNELL, Covington, Ky. Hon. W. C. KOONIN, Richmond, Ky. Hon. J. G. JOHNSON, Glasgow, Ky. Hon. JOHN L. HELM, Elizabethtown, Ky. Hon. L. W. POWELL, Henderson, Ky. May 30, 1856—14.

PREMIUM Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warehouses OF C. PROAL, 61 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

A large assortment of Coach and Buggy Harness, Wagon and Cart Harness, SADDLES AND BRIDLES. Of every variety. TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS, LINES AND WOOLLEN HOUSE COVERS, &c. All orders left with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in my line will find it their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. If I remember the Four Store Store, Third Street, between Main and Market. (July 13, 1857—6m.)

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! FIRST GUN OF THE SEASON! A. SONNEBERG, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

IS NOW RECEIVING and opening the largest and finest assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever brought to Frankfort. Consisting in part of the following articles: Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants and Vests. Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF FULL DRESS SUITS FOR BOYS. TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS AND UMBRELLAS. All of which he warrants to be of the very best material and make. Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods. Sept. 14, 1857—14.

ELEGANT STOCK OF FALL & WINTER CLOTHING. CHARLES B. GETZ'S, Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts., Frankfort, Ky.

CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL find at my establishment a desirable selection of Men and Boys' fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Ever exhibited in this city. My Goods have been selected with great care, and at prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or cheaper than any other house in the city. I solicit the special attention of parents to this department. An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article to suit among my stock. CHARLES B. GETZ, Corner Main and St. Clair Sts., Frankfort. Oct. 16, 1857—14.

WILLIAM H. AVERILL, CHARLES KEARNS, AVERILL & KEARNS, DRUGGISTS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE. They have just received a large and select supply of FANCY ARTICLES & PERFUMERY, INCLUDING SOME RARE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF GOODS WITH THE CELEBRATED FRANGIPANNI or Eternal Perfume, EITHER IN EXTRACT, SACHET SOAP OR POMADE. Oct. 14, 1857—14.

GEO. W. GWIN, G. W. OWEN, GWIN & OWEN, Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery, STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. Jan. 20, 1857—14.

1857. A CHOICE SUPPLY FAMILY GROCERIES, SEEDS OF ALL KINDS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AT W. A. GAINES' GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE, Brown's Building, opposite the Post-Office, FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS Four Months. All accounts due on the 1st January, 1st May, and 1st September.

I AM NOW RECEIVING A CHOICE SUPPLY OF Groceries, &c., consisting of 100 lbs Salt; 50 lbs Cracked Sugar; 50 lbs Granulated Sugar; 40 lbs Pulverized Sugar; Rice, Java, and Lagaira Coffee; Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky Tobacco; Molasses and Syrup, in bbls, 1/2 & 3/4 bbls; Starch in 10, 20 and 40 lb boxes; German, Russian and Toilet Soap; Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wine; French Brandy, and Old Bourne Whisky; Stone Jars, Milk Crockers and Jars; Glass Fruit Jars, pints and quarts; Sugar and Sugar should Tailow Candles; Nuts and Ground Cinnamon; Spices, Pepper, Ginger, rice and ground; Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce; Pine Apple Vinegar; Tomatoes and Mushroom Catchup; Soda, Cream Tartar, and Yeast Powders; Pickles, Fresh Peaches and Fine Apples; Nails, all kinds and sizes; Buckets, Tubs and Churns; Olive Oil, Lard and Lard Oil; Turpentine and White Lead.

AGRICULTURAL. Miller, Wingate & Co's Cutting Boxes and Corn Cutters. Munn & Co's Corn Cutters and Corn Shellers. Randolph's Wheat Fans. Garrett & Cotman's Steel Stubble Plows, Nos. 5, 6, and 7. I do not always keep in store Reapers, Mowers and Thrashers, but am kept for several manufacturing establishments and can get them for any person wanting them on short notice, and will sell them here at factory prices with the freight added. Aug. 14, 1857.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SHOES, LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS, WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS. LADIES' BUSKINS. MISSES AND CHILDRENS GOAT AND KID BOOTS. BOYS GAITERS AND SHOES. ALSO—GENTS LASTING SHOES AND GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES. JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT EVANS' SHOE AND BOOKSTORE. July 1, 1857.

H. G. BANTA, PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.

To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country: I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade: HOUSE PAINTING: All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamel Finished Painting, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed paints always for sale. SIGN PAINTING: All kinds Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show Windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short notice. IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES: Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble, in the best manner. GLAZING: Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, leaded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style. PAPER HANGING: Every kind of Pannel, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered. June 24, 1857—15.

STOVES! STOVES!! I HAVE just received a large assortment of the best COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought in Louisville, for cash. Give me a call and see for your self.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware in all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Job work executed with neatness and dispatch. Tin Gutting and Spouting made put up on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. All of those who are in want of Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing would make it their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere. If I don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets. June 11, 1856—14. H. R. MILLER.

WINE.—The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city. May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

MRS. M. HERRENSMITH, RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a most beautiful assortment of FALL & WINTER MILLINERY AND Fancy Goods, Consisting of the following articles: BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18. LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4. ALL KIND OF HEAD DRESSES. FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS. RIBBONS, of all quality and colors. CHILDREN'S BONNETS. And all kind of Worsteds Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Tracing and Knit Groves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of necessary articles of Ladies wear. Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worsteds stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also; all kinds of Fancy and Common Hair Pins; also a great variety of Gamselie Hair Pins to prevent the hair from falling out; all kind of Puff Combs; Gamselie Hair Combs; all kind of Combs, Tooth Brushes, Needles and Pins; Ladies and Children's Belts; Ladies Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinaware Scarfs for ladies; Worsteds Undershirts and Worsteds Hoofs for ladies to wear to evening parties, and a great variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

Mrs. HERRENSMITH Having personally selected these goods in the Southern Cities from the best manufacturers, she flatters herself that her efforts in catering for the good taste of the Ladies of Frankfort will be duly appreciated. I cannot but thank you to my friends and customers and hope they will all call again, as I will give my particular attention to please them.

BLEACHING & TRIMMING Done in the latest and best style. I will sell everything as low as possible. Call and examine before purchasing, as it will be no trouble but a pleasure to show goods. I will have an OPENING ON SATURDAY, October 10th, on St. Clair Street, in the old stand of Dr. MUNN, and will also keep the store on Main Street. Oct. 9, 1857—14.

TO THE PUBLIC. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

We would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

ALSO—Agents for the WILLMANTON LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD. This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction. We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twists. WHEELER & WILSON, Office over T. Bradley & Co's Hardware Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky. Orders for Machines will be received by Mr. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase. NETH WHEELER. PAUL L. LYONS. Aug. 31, 14. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

STEARN'S & CLARKE'S NATIONAL AMBROTYPE GALLERY. Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office, Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction. Oct. 2, 1857—13m.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

ARE now in receipt of their unusually large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the richest and most elegant stock of SILKS AND FANCY GOODS, PROBABLY ever exhibited in this city: PLAIN BLACK SILKS, FLOUNCED ROBES, Silk and Worsted. ROBES A QUILL, RICH PRINTED PLAINES, SAXONY PLAIDS, PLAIN PLAIDS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS. PLAIN AND PRINTED MARINOS, PRINTED FLANNELS, COBBERG AND ALPACAS, BLACK CRAPPE MERINGO, BOMBAZINES, GINGHAMS, CLOAKS AND FURS, SASH AND SIDE RIBBONS. Special attention is requested to their large stock of SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINENS, & WHITE GOODS, consisting in part of: PLAIN WHITE ORGANDIES, ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOUSERY AND GLOVES, STEEL, and all kinds of goods kept in our line. We will be in receipt of goods by Express during the season, and by an arrangement East can furnish any goods not on hand, at the shortest notice and lowest figures. It will be a pleasure to show our goods to all. Remember low prices and quick sales are our way of doing business. Sept. 2, 1857—14. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO. Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

IMPORTERS OF DRY-GOODS & CARPETING! Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store, on Monday, the 21st inst., with an extensive and varied assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c. Families, Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities. Aug. 24, 1857—13m.

N. D. SMITH, C. O. SMITH, N. D. SMITH & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ALCOHOL, COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS, Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market LOUISVILLE, KY. August 26, 1857—15.

\$30,000 WORTH OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, AT PRIME COST! CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO., LEXINGTON, KY.

Owing to the limitation of their partnership to the first day of January next, will offer their entire stock of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS AT COST FOR CASH! Or to their regular customers on account, to the first of January next, consisting in part of the following Goods: 75 Patterns Flounced Bayadere and Side Striped Silk Dresses. 125 Patterns Plaid, Striped and Plain Silk Dresses. 35 Suits Calicoes, Gingham and other Dress Goods. EMBROIDERIES. 30 Suits Valenciennes and English Thread Laces, new and beautiful. 35 Suits Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, new designs. Collars, Sleeves and Bands separately. LINEN GOODS. 100 pieces Richardson's 7-1/2 Linens, our own importation, cheap and warranted all lines. Table Linens, Sheetings, Towels and Napkins. WOOLEN GOODS. Cloths, Cassimores, Vestings and Cassinetts. CLOAKS, MANTLES & SHAWLS. Velvet Cloaks and Mantles, Embroidered and Plain. Cloth and Woollen Cloaks and Mantles. Chemise, Broche and Woollen Shawls & Scarfs. WEDDING, PARTY AND DINING GOODS. 30 Patterns of White and Colored Silks, Flounced; Embroidered & Striped for Weddings & Parties. 15 Patterns White and Colored Tulle, Crapes and Muslin. DRESSES VERY HANDSOME & CHEAP. With a very large assortment of all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, and we pledge our friends and customers to sell them at a lower price than ever sold in the Western country. [Nov. 2, 1857—6w.]

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE, MANSION HOUSE, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. E. C. STROBRIDGE WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has on hand a large and fashionable assortment of Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Hair Braids, Curls, Brass Hoops, and all other articles usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, which she will sell as low as the lowest. Nov. 2, 1857—13m.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! J. B. LAMPTON, Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

HAS just received a large, well selected and handsome assortment of NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS! Consisting in part of the following articles: A HANDSOME LOT OF PLAIN BLACK SILKS, none but the best quality. FANCY AND STRIPED BAYADERE SILKS. ELEGANT SILK AND WORSTED POPLINS. FINE FRENCH & ENGLISH MERINOS. Plain and figured. SAXONY PLAIDS. Plain and figured. HANDSOME BAYADERE PATTERNS. Plain and figured. PLAIN FANCY AND SHADED DELAINES. CRAPPE DELAINES. ORIENTAL DUSTERS. GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES. RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN FLANNELS. SHAWLS, all colors and descriptions. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS. FINE FRENCH CHINTZ ROBES & PATTERNS. OIL PRINTS, and other new goods too numerous to mention. He calls special attention to his large and complete assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH AND PLAIN WHITE China, Granite & Common Ware, CARPETS & RUGS, HATS, LADIES SHOES, All of which he will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call and examine the goods for they will be sold cheap. Remember his motto of QUICK SALES AND THE LOWEST PRICES. Oct. 6, 1857—14. J. B. LAMPTON.

FRANGIPANNI, OR THE ETERNAL PERFUME Can be obtained in all its variety at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store. Frangipanni Pomade. A beautiful article for the hair, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store. Frangipanni Sachels, To lay in drawers and perfumes clothing, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store. Toilet Mirrors, Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store. The Best Assortment Of fine Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at Oct. 7, 1857—14. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

MERCHANT & SMITH, PLUMBERS AND TINNERS, Shop on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice, FRANKFORT, KY.

Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Trays, Plaster and Fancy Wash Stands, and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most workmanlike manner. Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Gutting of all descriptions. Continually on hand a large assortment of COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES; Cistern, Wall and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, &c. All orders promptly attended to. Feb. 13, 1857—14.

For Rent. THE BARBER'S SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel is for rent, from the first day of November next. Oct. 9, 1857—14. D. MERIWETHER.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the London Times, November 10.

The Money Crisis.

The discounts of the bank during the past three weeks have been far beyond their usual limits, and the notes in the hands of the public consequently exceed by a million or two the total in use a year back, when prices of produce were about 30 per cent. higher and our transactions were being enlarged in all directions.

The funds have again shown a degree of steadiness that indicates in a remarkable manner not only the general feeling of confidence which, notwithstanding the servitude of the crisis, still prevails throughout the country, but also the abundance of capital available for all sound investments. The intimation of the fact that Messrs. Dennistoun exercise no other effect than that of causing a pause in the movement of the bank to 10 per cent., produced only a further fall of a quarter, from which there was ultimately a reaction.

The first transactions in consols for money were at 88½ to 89. They then remained for some time at 88½ to 89, whence on the breaking up of the Bank Court a decline to 87½, stock being offered at that price. A partial recovery soon occurred, and the last operations were at 88½ for money, and 89 to 89½ for the 7th of December. After regular hours there was a further improvement of more than an eighth, although the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland then transpired. Bank stock closed at 209 to 211; reduced, 87½ to 89; new three per cents, 87½ to 88; India stock 210 to 213; India bonds, 50s to 4½s discount; and Exchequer bills 23s to 17s discount.

The further telegraphic advices from America received in the city this afternoon produced a good effect.

The exportation of silver to the East seems to have received a complete check. At present scarcely anything is engaged to go by the next steamer, except the £250,000 on account of the East India Company.

From the London Times, Nov. 11.

The funds have shown absolute buoyancy to day, (Tuesday, Nov. 10), and have closed at a further considerable advance. In mercantile quarters, also, there has been a rather less uneasiness, and the tendency to a partial recovery of confidence would have been stronger but for a manifestation of banking distrust at Glasgow, in consequence of the closing yesterday of the Western Bank of Scotland. The attempts to create alarm at the high rate of discount in order to obtain an unlimited issue of notes, seem to have diminished, respectable traders being unwilling to avow either that they are so destitute of capital as to be seriously affected by the existing charges, or that their object is to induce the government to create an artificial rebound in the prices of produce at the cost of the consumer.

Consols for money, which left yesterday at 88½, were first quoted 88½ to 88½. Most of the brokers being buyers of stock on behalf of the public, a further advance then took place to 89½. This was followed by a reaction to 88½ to 89, at which they remained to the official close, but were not immediately afterwards transactions occurred at 88½ to 89 for money, and 89½ to 90 for the 7th of December. At a later hour there was another sudden advance, and bargains were effected for the account at 89½. The final price, however, was 89½ to 90. The temporary relapse from the first rise in the morning was consequent upon a demand for gold for transmission to banks at Glasgow, while to explain the ultimate animation a variety of rumors were circulated, among which was one that a decree had been issued in Paris for an immediate increase of the circulation by means of small notes, and another that he expected Indian despatches had arrived, and were of a very favorable character.

The Financial Crisis in Scotland.

From the North British Daily Mail, Nov. 10.

Monday was a day of deep anxiety and gloom in commercial circles in Glasgow. The suspension of Messrs. Dennistoun & Co. gave a shock to the whole community, for which the great majority of course, were quite unprepared; but it soon became apparent that the disaster was confined to a much smaller circle than the general public was told. The Glasgow origin and long high standing of the firm, that event would entail comparatively little loss on this district, the Messrs. Dennistoun having made no effort to sustain themselves by any irregular transactions here, but at once suspended when they found one adverse bill after another beating against them from the United States. Rumors began to be circulated, however, as the forenoon wore on, with respect to a much graver affair, and the Western Bank was said to be on the eve of suspending. At 2 o'clock the worst anticipations were realized by the closing of that establishment, and the posting of a placard on the doors that the directors had found it necessary to suspend payments.

Such an event has long been unknown in Scotland, and it would be difficult to describe the feelings which it excited in the community. Strong dissatisfaction was expressed at the refusal of the older Scotch banks to lend the necessary aid in this severe crisis to the Western, and this dissatisfaction is likely to be increased the more the circumstances become known. The bad management and bad debts of the Western Bank are now notorious. The diminished resource arising from these self-inflicted calamities was the evil to begin with. But the great wealth of the proprietors, and the healthy condition of business that remained to the bank, were amply sufficient to have surmounted this difficulty. There was no run upon the bank for gold—no discredit attached to its notes—no suspicion in any quarter of the solvency of the institution.

But there began against the bank a process of what we call "sap and mine," by the withdrawal of deposit accounts in the city, and of interest deposits in the country branches. Persons not receiving the accommodation to which they were accustomed, or fearful of not receiving it, withdrew their accounts; and carrying out the notes of the Western Bank, deposited them in other banking establishments. A heavy balance was thus formed against the Western in the weekly exchanges of notes, and these balances, according to custom, had to be met by exchequer bills. It was to enable it to clear off this weekly liability that the aid of the older and chartered banks was invoked, and in the first instance granted. But these concerns soon pulled up.

THE REVOLUTION ON THE CONTINENT.

Paris (Nov. 7). Correspondence of London Post.

As might be expected, we have had another gloomy monetary week. The decision of the bank authorities in England to advance the rate of discount to 9 per cent. immediately acted on the Bank of France. The directors were called together, and after much discussion no immediate steps were taken to follow the policy of the Bank of England; but every one here expects the rate of discount will reach 10 per cent. on your side of the water before the crisis is over; and under such circumstances, the Bank of France will again increase its charges for accommodation.

We have no modern precedent for such a state of things in this country, and the policy of the Bank of France is severely criticised by the commercial journals. Trade is suffering all over the country from this universal pressure—goods can neither be bought nor sold; orders are countermanded, and the winter trade in manufactured goods is considerably suspended. Paper is coming back from the United States dishonored, and the state of the European continental money market worse every day, so that the pressure is felt on all sides. The German money markets are in a worse condition than those of England and France.

Failures are taking place in all directions. During the past week a conference has taken place at Frankfurt of German Bankers, in order to come to an understanding with each other, and if possible, to create confidence. The establishments represented on that occasion were those of Darmstadt, Hamburg, Meiningen, Luxembourg, Gotha, Thuringen, Homburg, Bückeburg, and Rostock. The conference, which was

presided over by Prince Felix de Hohenlohe, endeavored to find out guarantees calculated to reassure the public as to their stability.

The delegates decided that the money issued should be covered by one-third in specie and two-thirds in good bills with three signatures; also, that an official return should be published at least once a month; that a mutual control should be exercised by the several establishments, and that the governments should be invited to take part in such control. A statement to the above effect is to be presented to the Zollverein. Meanwhile the latest advices from Vienna say: "The situation is the same; want of confidence increases on account of the delay of government measures long since promised."

But what can government do but hope to prevent national bankruptcy by reducing the army? And here comes in a difficult political question, which, however, is, we are assured, to be put aside, measures having been taken to economize military expenditure. Austria has gone on borrowing money to cover her yearly deficits until no more can be obtained, and especially as such a course is followed, the prospect on all sides is so dark, we do not expect any failure of the large banking establishments in France; but what we must experience for some time to come is a suspension of commercial enterprise.

Costa Rica Envoys Introduced to President Buchanan.

Senor Escalante and Senor Molina were on Tuesday presented by Secretary Cass to the President, as special envoys from Costa Rica to this Government. Senor Molina's credentials as such were brought by his colleague, with instructions for them to act together.

Senor Molina thus addressed the President: "MR. PRESIDENT—The Government of Costa Rica, actuated by the most friendly feelings towards the United States and their enlightened administration under President Buchanan, and by liberal views on matters of paramount importance to both countries, and of great interest to commerce, deemed it convenient to credit us on a special mission as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary near this government, in the hope that this mission, being received with a similar friendly and liberal spirit, may contribute to strengthen and develop the good relations already established by treaty between the two nations. While we have the honor to wait to the President of the United States the letters that credit us in said capacity, it is our duty to express the confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the federal government entertained by the President and the people of Costa Rica, for the preservation of those rights and legitimate interests which belong to that republic as a sovereign State."

Among the passengers on the Ogleby is Dr. H. Stringfellow, somewhat notorious in Kansas history, though not quite so prominent as his brother B. F. Stringfellow, late of the Squatter Sovereign. Last evening, after Gov. Walker had retired to his state room in the steamer, Stringfellow got into a dispute with an ill-looking customer, who hailed from South Carolina, on the subject of the election of 1856.

The South Carolinian maintained that he was properly in throwing out those returns. South Carolina held exactly the opposite. Of course the proper way to arrive at the truth was to shoot each other. Out came a couple of revolvers, and bang went one of them at the head of the heretic on the other side of the table. Both weapons were struck aside, and the combatants separated by the bystanders.

The excitement in Leavenworth on the subject of the Free State constitution is intense. An indignation meeting of Free State men was held there last Saturday, and another will be held on the 28th, to decide whether to vote at the constitutional election or fight.

"A Philosopher" in Trouble.

One Julius Froebel—who the political disturbances in Europe in 1848 are represented to have sent over to the United States—has been getting into some sort of a difficulty, we see, (by the Atlantic), in the free city of Frankfurt (Germany). The Police, looking upon him as a troublemaker, and suspicious character, it seems, have ordered him to "leave," whereupon Herr Froebel sets up that he is a "naturalized citizen" of the United States, and by consequence claims the protection of the U. S. Consul. The claim, it would further seem, has been duly recognized—the Consul "protesting" against the proceedings of the Government, and "suspending relations with it," until he has laid the facts before the Administration at, and received instructions from, Washington.

We are tired of having European agitators coming over to the United States to be naturalized—as if only for the purpose of going back to their own country to renew, in that new relationship, plots and conspiracies which, but for their claim of American citizenship, would be likely to send them to prison, or to some worse place. If it suits these gentlemen to seek here an asylum from "oppression" and "tyranny," by all means let them come, and welcome; but we object to their going back to "agitate," and to make mischief for us with foreign countries—or to gratify a love of personal notoriety, by figuring as a persecuted "patriot" in a diplomatic encounter—on the strength of the privileges which they may have acquired here.

Now, we do not know that this Mr. Julius Froebel belongs to that class of persecuted patriots or not, but it is to be hoped that the Administration will be at some pains to inquire into the facts, before we open our batteries on his account, upon the free City of Frankfurt! If our memory does not deceive us, Julius is a "philosopher," whose "isms" are not well suited to the tranquility of "society," as at "present constituted"—either here or in Europe; so that, in estimating the precise amount of diplomatic asylum, we ought to hurl at the Frankfort people, or wishing to be rid of him, would it not be expedient to inquire, whether mischief of some sort was not the object of his "mission" back to a region, from which he is said to have been expelled for cause.—New York Express.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK.—We take the following from the New York Tribune:

In the ship Baltic, from Liverpool, among other animals brought into this country for the purpose of making profit for their owners, and, possibly of improving our native stock, is a thoroughbred stallion called "Bonnie Scotland." He is a blood bay, black-legged horse, without one spot of white about him, except a star on his forehead—the richest colored bay that we have ever seen. He stands full sixteen hands high, has the longest shoulder, deepest heart place, best forehead, and shortest saddle-place, and more powerful quarters of any horse now before the public in our opinion. "Bonnie Scotland" is half brother of "Blink Bonny," the only winner of the Derby and the Oaks since Sir Charles Bunbury's "Eleanor," which won those two "great events" in 1801. "Bonnie Scotland" is now in New Jersey. He is the best racehorse, the best walker and the best trotter we have yet laid our eyes upon in the shape of an importation, and it is worth observing that he runs back four or five times into the Herod, Matchem, Partner, and Regulus blood, which invariably nicks with the best blood of the early Sir Archy strains. There is no richer or purer blood than this in England. "Bonnie Scotland" is held by his owners at \$10,000.

GLASS NEST EGGS.—These are a recent invention which may not have been seen by many persons. They are made of white glass, and of so nearly the shape and appearance of an egg as to deceive not only feathered but sometimes unfledged bipeds. At least we saw a bonneted "Bony" out at an agricultural warehouse recently, and noticing a lot of the glass things, she inquired "what they asked a dozen for eggs?"—These are very convenient nest eggs for cold weather, as they are easily kept clean, are broken with difficulty, are not devoured by animals of any kind, and are equally as good as a *bona fide* egg in the nest. They are, or should be, on sale at six cents each, or fifty cents a dozen, wherever agricultural apparatus is kept.—American Agriculturist.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

STEAMER OGLEBY, Missouri River, Nov. 20, 1857.

Gov. Walker came on board at Leavenworth with the most remarkable lot of traveling apparatus ever seen on this thoroughfare. Among other portions of his outfit in his whole Kansas journey, he carried apparently for a long journey. In addition to this he has about two days' load of miscellaneous freight, comprising, I should say, all the movable property belonging to the Governor of Kansas. His Excellency has not been communicative on the subject of his early return to the Territory, whence his fellow passengers have inferred that he does not anticipate returning at all.

There is to be no special session of the Kansas Legislature. The Free State Territorial Committee met in Lawrence a few days before we left the Territory and appointed a committee of their own number to wait upon the Governor and urge him to call a session to take action concerning the monstrous proceedings of the Leavenworth convention. This committee divided itself into two embassies, one going to Leavenworth and the other to Lawrence. The Governor was found at the latter place, and at an empty town just outside of Leavenworth, and just inside of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation. The Governor said it was quite clear a special session ought to be called, but he doubted his power to issue the call. He would examine the law and if he found it within the scope of his authority he would act in accordance with his suggestions.

The committee said they would remain in Leavenworth until the Governor could post himself upon the matter. They called the next day in season to learn the Governor had taken passage on the steamer Ogleby for St. Louis. So I am informed by a gentleman who came on board just as the steamer shoved off. The committee which went to Leavenworth found Stanton, and urged upon him the necessity of a special session. He agreed fully with their views, and thought that course in defensible, but he declined to take any action on his own part while his superior was in the Territory.

Gov. Walker has expressed himself very freely during the trip concerning the framers of the Leavenworth Constitution. In point of fact the Governor has been much excited and horribly profane on this subject. He says that these bogus characters are "felons." He even alleges that they are liable to indictment at common law for conspiracy. A more beggarly and butcherly crew of scots, ruffians, and assassins, according to the Governor, never assembled together on the face of the earth. His Excellency renews this theme every few minutes with the utmost energy of cursing. The exciting nature of this theme or some other cause has impelled the Governor to excessive drinking ever since he left Leavenworth.

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The Seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane Not Poisonous.

The Mobile Mercury has lately cautioned the public in relation to feeding stock with Chinese Sugar Cane. The blades and stocks are said to be excellent forage, but the seeds are pronounced to be poisonous. Dr. Jackson, the distinguished chemist, attempted an analysis of the seed, but came to the conclusion that their properties can not be determined chemically, but only by actually observing their effects upon animals. The latter point, however, has been satisfactorily determined by the following letter addressed to the Commissioner of Patents by Mr. D. J. Browne, the head of the Agricultural Bureau:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, November 16, 1857.

Sir: In answer to the inquiry as to the poisonous character of the seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane, when eaten by animals, I would inform you, not only from the authority of numerous persons who are in communication with this office, but from my own personal knowledge, that any conjecture or statement to that effect is wholly unfounded.

I have seen cattle, horses, poultry and swine feed upon it freely, both in an unripe and mature state, without the slightest symptoms of injury or disease; and I have witnessed for the last month several tame pigeons of this city constantly in the habit of feeding upon the seeds of some plants growing in the yard adjoining my residence, apparently with impunity—a fact that would also seem to be confirmed by M. Vilmorin, of Paris, who says the bones of poultry which had continuously eaten the sorgho seed were colored red from the pellicles.

I would further remark that Mr. A. Marchalk, editor of the Belton (Texas) Independent, has recently made some "excellent bread" from flour ground from the seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane which had a deep pink color imparted to it from the small particles of the pellicles or hulls which the bolting-cloth did not separate.

Here there is positive evidence that the entire seed, including the pellicle, has not only been devoured by poultry and other animals, but has been employed as human food, as far as it is known, without any disagreeable effects.

Yours, respectfully,
D. J. BROWNE.

GENIUS OF ENERGY.—There is no genius of life, like the genius of energy and industry. You will learn that all the traditions so current among very young men—that certain great characters have wrought their greatness by an inspiration, as it were, grows out of a sad mistake. As you will further find, when you come to measure yourself with men, that there are no rivals so formidable as those earnest, determined minds, which reckon the value of every hour, and which achieve eminence by persistent application.

Literary ambition may inflame you at certain periods; and a thought of some great name will flash like a spark into the mine of your purposes; you dream until midnight, and even then, you set up shadows, and chase them down—other shadows, and they fly. Dreaming will never catch them. Nothing makes the "scent lie well" in the hunt after distinction, but labor.

And it is a glorious thing, when once you are weary of the dissipation, and the ennu of your own aimless thoughts, to take up some glowing page of an earnest thinker, and read, deep and long, until you find the end of his thought tingling on your brain, and striking out from your flinty lethargy, flashes of ideas, that give the mind light and heat. And away you go in the chase of what the soul within is creating on the instant, and you wonder at the fecundity of what seemed so crude. The glow of toil wakes you to the consciousness of your real capacities; you feel sure that they have taken a new step toward final development. In such mood it is, that one feels grateful to the master who has shown the way, and stands like curiosity-making mummies, with warmth and no vitality. Now they grow into the affections like new found friends; and gain a hold upon the heart, and light a fire in the brain, that the years and the mould cannot cover nor quench.

(H. Martel.)

THE GLOBE:

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I PUBLISH NOW MY ANNUAL PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY GLOBE, AND THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, to remind subscribers, and inform those who desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall commence publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The DAILY GLOBE will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters to send them to the public, and to inform those who are in any other country. A majority of them will, of course, be able to read, verbatim, ten thousand words an hour, and the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers of the English language is about five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty columns, they shall appear in the Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain, in addition to the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

It is also my intention, from time to time, as occasion may require, to publish my reminiscences of the men with whom I have been associated during the last twenty-eight years. Anecdotes of General Jackson, and of the leading men of the party which he conducted, and of the leading men of other parties, will, I believe, be interesting now when party bitterness has abated. I deem it proper to state that the Globe would never be a partisan paper. This pledge will not be forfeited by introducing as a contribution to history the political traits of character which distinguish the men of the day. Although I am, and intend to remain, a thorough Democrat, I will never outride my principles in a way to make them noxious to any party. But in regard to persons and events which go to make up the history of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

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THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX

will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the special committee of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal size, in book form, royal quarto, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, between 3,000 and 3,500 pages. The long sessions for many years have ranged between two and three thousand pages. This is the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint, or printed from the manuscript copy, taking into consideration the number of words of the long sessions since the year 1848. The average number of pages is 3,876, and the average number of words on a page is 2,397, consequently the average number of words of a long session is 9,290,772. As I have sold to subscribers that number of words for six dollars, it follows that they have paid less than six and one half cents for each word, whereas I have furnished them, while I have paid my reporters \$20 per every 3,000 words, of this work in manuscript, and I have paid my printers, for the last year, a book in the first instance, while it was new, at so low a rate? I believe not; and so strong is my belief, that I hereby agree to give to any person who shall prove the contrary, a complete set of the debates running back to the year 1853, making forty-three quarto volumes, which sell for \$5.50 a volume. An act of Congress authorizes these papers to go by mail free of postage. The next session will be, without doubt, an unusually interesting one, as it will be the first under a new Administration, and several complex questions must be discussed in it; for example, the currency, Kansas, revenue, and other questions. The Globe will be as heretofore, the only source from which full debates can be obtained.

TERMS:

For a copy of the Daily Globe one year, \$10 00
For a copy of the Daily Globe six months, 5 00
For a copy of the Daily Globe three months, 2 50
For a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and the laws passed during the session, 6 00

Bank notes, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency except gold or silver.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with the newspapers that desire the Globe; but I will send the Daily Globe to those who will send me the same number of times three times before the first Monday of next December. Those who may publish should send their papers containing it to me, marked with a pen, to direct attention to it.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington, Oct. 27, 1857—31.

BRANDIES—

A lot of the finest FRENCH BRANDIES at twenty-five percent below the market rates.

May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. R. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

NOVEMBER 23d, 1857.

GROCERIES.

N. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR.

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA.

PLANTATION, (bbls and half do.) SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.

Soap and Candles, STAR, TALLOW, SPERM.

GERMAN, CASTLE, ROSIN.

Fish, MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages), POTOMAC HERRING, SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS.

Pale Otard Brandy, Claret Wine, Old Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine, Holland Gin, Roderer & Schreder Champagne.

STANDARD AND SWEET.

JAMACA RUM, IRISH WHISKY, PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old, BRANDY, WINE AND GIN, TENNENT'S PALE ALE, RYE WHISKY, (aged), OLD BOURBON WHISKY, DOMESTIC WHISKY, BOKER'S BITTERS, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT.

MEATS AND LARD.

PLAIN AND CANNED HAMS, DRESSED BEEF, (canned), CLEAR AND KIDNEY SLIDES, BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD.

Wooden Ware, &c., Cedar Pails, Buckets, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Measures, Clothes and Market Baskets, Cocoa Dippers, Rice, Crackers, Ginger, Cinnamon, Macaroni, Spices, Green and Blk Teas, Vermicelli.

HARDWARE.

NAILS, (all sizes), PAID LOCKS, SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES, SCREWS, TACKS, TRACE CHAINS, HAY AND MANURE FORKS, HATCHETS, PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS, BRYER SCYTHES, BUTCHER KNIVES, MOWING BLADES AND GRAIN SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco, Old Dud, Spanish Smoking Tobacco, El Dorado, Scarfaldati, Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut, Common, Annet, De Curbago Havana Cigars, Club House, La Rosa, Noriogo, Rio Hondo, Half Spanish, El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

AGRICULTURAL.

Corn Shellers, Sanford's Straw Cutters, Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers, A fine supply of Seeds in proper season.

FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT.

Superfine and extra Family Flour; Corn Meal.

Kamwha Salt.

PAINTS, &c.

White Lead; Yellow Ochre; Turpentine; Lard Oil; Whiting; Venetian Red.

Spiced Oysters, Green Peas, Crock Oysters, Asparagus, Sardines, True Cayenne, Prunes, Fresh Salmon, Lemon Syrup, Barrow's Mustard, French Mustard, Blacking and Brushes, Cotton Pins, Cotton Cordage, Brooms, (Pure & Clothes), Vinegar, (Pure & Cider), Indigo, Mops, (Floor and Tea), Utica Lime, Hulse's Cement, Ace Helver, Glass Preserving Jars, Glass Milk Pans, Currie Powder.

Sauces.

Wauoli, Pepper, Tarragon Vinegar, Mushroom.

Extracts.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange Flower Water, Sassafras, Peach do. do, Celery.

PICKLES.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1857.

To Our Patrons

We trust our subscribers, throughout the State of Kentucky, will avail themselves of the opportunity to send by their Representatives and Senators a part, at least, of their dues for subscription to *The Commonwealth*. We have not annoyed our subscribers with duns for some years, and we hope they will not now neglect us.

Those who may not have an opportunity of sending, as above requested, can do so by mail, at our risk.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF SENATOR SUMNER.

The health of the Senator from Massachusetts is destined to agitate the country once more. While he was in Europe he seems to have enjoyed a remarkable good condition, luxuriating among lords and ladies, in castle and city palace. The approach to his native land does not seem to have agreed with him. We learn from Boston that Mr. S. had quite an enthusiastic reception by his political friends. The telegram (or telegraphic dispatch) says: "Mr. Sumner was followed by Hon. Henry Wilson in a short speech, when the crowd dispersed. Mr. Sumner has been sick during the entire voyage, but his health generally has been so much improved, that it is thought that he will be able to resume his seat in Congress at its opening."—*Exchange*.

It has occasionally happened in the world's history that other men besides the Senator from Massachusetts have been sick—at the stomach—during a voyage across the Atlantic. It may turn out to be a fortunate thing for Mr. Sumner that he has thrown up some of the superabundant quantity of bile of which he was possessed. Perhaps it may save him from another drubbing. It is not surprising that he should experience some nauseating sensations at the bare idea of so soon revisiting the scene of his recent misadventure.

Some time ago, when McCarty, of the *Barstow Gazette*, was a dashing, slashing, splashing widower, he met with an accident; and was conveyed to the female academy there to be nursed. The editor of the *Hopkinsville Mercury* intimates that McCarty was half as bad hurt as he pretended—in short, that he "played possum" to some extent, in order to be conveyed to the academy. He thinks a really sick man would not be likely to seek quiet and repose at any such place—where about two hundred harem scaram, dare-devil, tom boy girls were romping, chewing tobacco, and studying the *ologies*. We guess the *Mercury* man is more than half right.—*Danville Tribune*.

Whether the "Mercury man" is right or not in his conjectures concerning McCarty, certain it is that if he had been in his fix we should be sick even to this day—that is, if the young ladies of the Female Academy referred to would have consented to nurse a poor Protestant for so long a time.

We call the attention of our readers to the special notice of our friend W. R. SAMUEL, which may be found in another column. He intends going to Louisville, where he will enter into the establishment of DURKEE, HEATH & CO. Mr. Samuel is well known to most of our citizens as a polite and gentlemanly salesman, and we doubt not many of them will avail themselves of the advantage of having their wares in the Dry Goods line attended to by him in Louisville. We wish him success.

BANK OF FRANCE INTERFERING.—The Havre Chamber of Commerce, as well as that of Orleans, of Bordeaux, and those of other French commercial cities, have addressed the Government, praying that the example of the United States should be immediately followed, in suspending for a few months, the payment of specie for notes of the Bank of France, to prevent the apprehended movement of coin to England, Germany and America. But, according to Gallardet, in his last letter to the *Courier des Etats Unis*, the Government has announced in semi-official journals, that this measure has not been deemed necessary, and the petitioners have been requested to abstain from all further useless appeal in that direction. Louis Napoleon does not choose that the Empire shall have recourse to an expedient which has only found favor with the Republic, and the Minister of Finance will, in a few days, publish in the *Moniteur* a report, the object of which will be to give perfect assurance of the unassailable financial condition of France.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company, so far from being discouraged by the failure of the past attempt to submerge the wires, are at work again, in the full expectation of succeeding on the second trial. They have decided to lay the cable the latter part of next June, commencing in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, as originally designed. Messrs. Glass & Elliott have commenced the construction of additional cable, making three thousand miles in all. Messrs. Eaton & Ames are building new paying out machines.

THE HANDKERCHIEF.—The Handkerchief is now in Paris, one of the most expensive portions of a lady's toilette. There is the breakfast handkerchief; the one for midday, and for the dinner costume one made in the most elegant manner and of the finest lace. They all vary in size, in shape and in richness of ornament. For special occasions they are specially ornamented. For the Imperial hunt for instance, they are curiously worked in satin stitch, with representation of stags, hounds and huntsmen. For other occasions, appropriate ornamental designs are adopted. The rank of the Parisian ladies can now be pretty well determined by the costliness and beauty of the handkerchief.

THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES VS. GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER.—The case of the United States vs. General William Walker was called in the U. S. District Court, New Orleans, on the 17th inst. but that redoubtable personage didn't respond, of course.

AN ACCIDENT.—Mr. J. L. O'Neil, formerly Cashier of the Bank of Ashland, Shelbyville, Ky., while traveling on the steamer Ogden, up Missouri river, a few days since, was precipitated into the hold of the boat, by it striking a bluff bar. He was badly bruised, but not seriously injured.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN learns from an "authentic source" that the liabilities of the banking house of James H. Lucas & Co., have been reduced more than one-half by satisfactory adjustment and payment.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE YOUNG AND COMMONWEALTH.—GENTLEMEN: However widely you may differ on questions purely political, there is one subject of political economy on which I have no doubt you agree. And, if so, I hope you will unite in bringing it to the notice of the Legislature of the State, and in urging upon it the necessity of immediate action. *Conventional interest* on money loaned, is the subject to which I allude.

It is certainly important to every community that capital accumulated by the individuals in that community should be used in it for further increase, and the development of its industrial resources. But money like every other commodity seeks its best market, and hence the accumulated capital of Kentucky seeks investment in other States where a higher rate of interest is allowed by law.

If the money which goes out of this Commonwealth annually, to seek investment at a higher rate of interest than is allowed here, was kept at home by a conventional rate of interest, as high as that in other States, a very large amount would be added to the wealth of the people, subject to taxation, and consequently increasing individual prosperity and the resources of the treasury.

A TAXPAYER.

Nov. 28th, 1857.

WHAT DEMOCRACY HAS DONE.—The Baltimore *Clipper* very properly asks "what has Democracy done for the country, that it should aspire to rule its destinies. It has inundated the nation with foreign fanatics, felons and paupers. It has deprived operatives of the means of earning an honest livelihood. It has produced a destructive financial panic—generated bread riots, and endangered the safety of the public funds. It has emboldened foreigners to demand that they shall be supported at the public expense—and it is leading to anarchy, bloodshed, agrarianism and ruin. The State of Maryland may be saved from these dreadful consequences, because Democracy has been put down, and foreignism crushed out by the American spirit. But in New York, where the foreign element still reigns triumphant, nothing less than the military power can protect the people in their rights, or prevent the triumph of violence.

THE STATE TREASURY OF MARYLAND has been called to pay \$750 for freight on the Virginia muskets sent by order of Gov. Wise to Gov. Ligon, and sent back again after the election, not having been used.

TO ANNIE.

The music of thy tuneful tongue,
Is sweet as the swan's last note,
As songs by faded Syren sung,
Or warbled by the balmy throat.
Thy notes have more than mortal skill,
Of breath and passion born, they start
To life and love, and in thy will,
And steal or storm the hearer's heart.

The soul in music speaks aloud;
For when thy matchless voice is heard,
In tones of magic all its own,
Baptize with beauty every word—
We feel in the responsive swell
Ofapture from the minstrel's caught,
A wilder, deeper, sweeter spell,
Than lips by language ever wrought.

Forbidden beauty's bow to stand,
Still feet profane will venture near,
Though dragons watch the fairy land,
When strains like thine attract the ear.
The Titan's thief of fire from heaven,
For his offense late-pardon found;
Spare one may hope to be forgiven
Like larceny of heavenly sound.

B***.

FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE TERM "UNLUSTED" TO A LADY.

"Oh, little they dream who delight in her strains,
That the heart of the minstrel is breaking."

"Prometheus, though by a modern poet styled 'the unfortunate of last liberated from bonds,'—in other words, pardoned."

ONE OF THE NEW YORK BANKS on Tuesday, paid a single check for \$1,320,485. Of the transaction the *Times* says:

The New York Life and Trust Company to-day paid over, for distribution among the creditors of the old North American Trust and Banking Company, the fund so long held in abeyance by litigation and recently awarded to the English and other creditors on final decree of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. The amount was drawn out of the Bank of America upon a single check for over "thirteen hundred and twenty thousand dollars," say \$1,320,485. The check was to the order of John I. Palmer, of the Merchants' Bank, the Special Receiver for the final distribution of the fund, the original principal of which had been in dispute nearly or quite fifteen years. Most of the money goes to England; part by the Arabia to-morrow in gold.

TACKETT HUNG.—Milton Tackett was hung in Ovingtonville, on Friday last for the murder of Francis Fielder. Although it was one of the coldest and roughest days we have yet had this winter, and the roads almost impassable, yet the number of people present upon the occasion we have heard estimated at two thousand. The unfortunate man met his doom calmly. The only last words which he spoke before he was launched into eternity, were—"Good by—I hope to meet all my friends in Heaven." He confessed to the killing, but insisted upon having done it in self-defense. The difficulty originated, by the murdered man Fielder suddenly detecting Tackett with his Fielder's wife, under circumstances, so suspicious that it scarcely left a doubt of their having been crim. con. between them.

Tackett was himself a married man and leaves a family.—*Mt. Sterling Whig*.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES—A SLAP AT THE ARISTOCRACY.—A few days since Miss J. S. was walking in the Fifth avenue, and was met by a man—probably one of those that have been going about cheering Mayor Wood—who deliberately slapped her face, saying: "There, take that for dressing so fine."

Now, Miss S. is as remarkable for her simple attire as she is for her extensive charities and lovely disposition—and this was her reward for her morning walk to her ragged school class. A slap in the face for dressing so fine.

Heaven help the American women. Has it come to this, that an American woman cannot walk the streets of New York, or be gaudily dressed, in broad daylight, without being slapped in the face by one of a band of murderous villains, whose worst passions have been stirred up by a few designing politicians? A lady slapped in the face! A defenceless woman assaulted! Is this American?—*New York Express*.

THE DEMOCRATS IN NEW YORK have their hands full preparing for the approaching election. They have not only to keep up the hunger meetings in the Park and in Tompkins Square, but to procure nutritious papers for their foreign allies. One of the New York reporters says he saw one fellow who said he had been "naturalized once, but he was going to be naturalized over again, as he got fifty cents by it!"—*Winchester Chronicle*.

A YOUNG LADY OF RHODE ISLAND, well known as an Abolitionist, and a warm admirer of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has been married to an Alabama planter, who is the owner of five hundred slaves. [Exchange.]

Items by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* says that Governor Walker had a long and friendly interview with the President to-day, discussing Kansas affairs at length, especially in regard to the propriety of sustaining the action of the Constitutional Convention in not referring the entire instrument to the people. Though differing radically, they parted friends, appointing another interview for discussing the same subject. Some of their mutual friends hope for a reconciliation, but the hope is fallacious, their differences being too radical to admit of compromise. Open hostility seems inevitable. Walker's opposition to the constitution is not founded on the slavery clause, which is only partially submitted to the people, but on the refusal of the convention, to permit the people to vote against as well as for the constitution. He regards this as a violation of the federal constitution, the Kansas and Nebraska bill, of popular sovereignty, and the rights of self-government. The President expressed the opinion that if the Constitutional Convention was authorized by Congress, he is bound to sustain its action, whatever it may be. Gov. Walker holds the application of the President's doctrine to sustain the refusal to submit the entire constitution to the popular vote, to be a simple assertion of the right of Congress to force any constitution on the Territory, instead of leaving it to the people to decide for themselves. Gov. Walker has never yet seen the constitution, and nobody outside of Kansas knows what it is—all efforts of the Government to obtain a copy have failed. It is feared that its signers will be driven out of the Territory. The constitution is considered spurious, and it is believed that the State government can never be set in motion unless by the federal arms.

Governor Walker declares that he cannot acquiesce in the action of the convention without violating the pledge he gave, sacrificing his honest convictions, and making himself infamous. If resistance is made to the establishment of the State government, the President will necessarily call on the Governor of the Territory to exercise force to put it down. This, with his sentiments, Walker cannot and will not do, nor will he resign.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.

Scott, the United States mail robber, was convicted to-day.

The first ballot for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Andrew H. Butler, was taken in the Legislature of this State to-day, and resulted in the following vote: Hammond 61, Pickens 39, Jas. Clement 23, John S. Preston 18. There being no election, further balloting was postponed.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT HAMILTON, OHIO.—CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.—THE TOWN IN ARMS.—PROSPECT OF BLOODSHED.—A serious difficulty and great excitement occurred yesterday in Hamilton, the particulars of which, as we have received them, are as follows: Day before yesterday afternoon, Judge McLean, of the United States Court, on the application of Messrs. Thompson & Nesbitt, Attorneys for various Eastern creditors, granted several attachments against N. G. Curtis, of Hamilton. The writs were placed in the hands of United States Deputy Marshal Elliott, who proceeded to that town on the same evening, for the purpose of serving them, and, on arrival, attached a large stock of goods, valued at some \$5,000, in the store of Curtis; which fact being noised about by one Wilkinson Beatty—a man who claims to have purchased the goods of Curtis, but whose sale the creditors assert to have been fraudulent—quite a riotous crowd gathered, and an effort was made to eject Elliott, when he drew a revolver and frightened them off. The tumult had by this time increased, and many were the threats made; but, as the Marshal stood firm, none of the menaces were carried out; and, although the excitement continued, the officer retained possession.

Yesterday afternoon, however, while Elliott was absent serving certain writs, leaving left the store in charge of a watchman, Beatty came up with a number of armed men, broke into the establishment, hurled the officer from and took possession of the premises, and prevented the Marshal from entering on his return.

Elliott immediately telegraphed to United States Marshal Churchill, and last evening the latter left with a large posse, with the intention of bringing the rioters to justice.

We learn that the greatest excitement prevailed at Hamilton; that some five or six hundred armed men were parading the streets, declaring the United States officers were interfering with their (the Hamiltonians) jurisdiction, and should not have the goods, unless by force of arms. As matters appear at present, there is a prospect of a serious difficulty between the authorities, and it would not be singular if many lives were lost. Churchill is expected here with his prisoners this morning.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*, 25th.

Monday last being County Court day, a number of farmers were in town, desiring to dispose of their hogs at \$4 35 and \$4 30, gross; several speculators were in town also, offering \$4 00, gross; but we heard of no sales, except a few small lots at \$4 00, to be delivered on foot and killed by purchaser. The farmers generally are not disposed to take \$4 00, gross, and packers are not disposed to go above that figure; consequently but little has been sold. We, however, last week heard of a few sales at \$3 50 and \$4 00, gross. We wish the farmers could get \$6 00 or \$7 00, gross per hundred for their hogs, and we would not do anything to bring down the price; but we fear that they will have to lower their figures or pack their hogs themselves. Money is scarce and the future is uncertain; consequently, speculators will not venture much.—*Russellville Herald*.

THE ASSASSINATION OF CRADDOCK.—We stated on Thursday morning that, in pursuance of John Miller's confession, Joseph Wright, Frederick Hikes, and Augustus Hubbard had been arrested upon the charge of complicity in the murder of Craddock, about eighteen months ago, near this city. By the same confession, Andrew Hikes, of Jefferson county, Col. John Allen, of Shelby, and his brother, Dr. Joseph Allen, of Spencer, were implicated in the crime, and have since surrendered themselves and asked an investigation of the charge. One or two others implicated are yet at large, but it is presumed that they will come forward immediately and demand an examination. We learn that the preliminary trial will take place on Wednesday next, before a bench of magistrates.

INQUISITIVE.—Children are at all times very inquisitive, from everything being new around them. Here is a sample.

"What does cleave mean, pa?"

"It means to unite together."

"Then, does John unite the wood when he cleaves it?"

"Ahem!—well, it means to separate."

"Well, pa, does a man separate from his wife when he cleaves to her?"

"This was rather a poser to 'pa,' who answered—

"Humph!—don't ask so many foolish questions, child."

TRoubles spring from idleness, and grievous toils from needless ease. Many without labor, would live by their wits only, but they break for want of stock.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, the 19th inst., by the Rev. S. X. Hall, John J. Ireland, Jr., Esq., of this county, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Chas. Turner, Esq., of Bourbon county.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED.

HARLAN COUNTY HOUSE,

November 28th, 1857.

THERE WAS committed to the jail of Harlan County, Ky., on the 25th inst., a negro man, a runaway, who calls himself ALEXANDER PINN; he is about five feet five inches high, copper color, about nineteen or twenty years old, has an open countenance, dark spoken, and has a small scar above his left eye. The owner of said negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay the charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

THOMAS FARLER,
Jailer of Harlan County.

Dec. 1, 1857—wom.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Frankfort Commonwealth* will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The *Commonwealth* will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the *Commonwealth* will furnish a summary of Congressional proceedings, and of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, political and miscellaneous.

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Gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent will greatly oblige us by presenting it for subscribers; and if their avocations are such that they cannot give it attention, they will do us the favor to hand it to some person who may be willing to make an effort to obtain subscribers.

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.

A. G. HODGES, *Frankfort, Ky.*

NOVEMBER, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

W. R. SAMUEL
WITH
DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY..

WILL take great pleasure in waiting upon any of his friends and acquaintances of Franklin and adjoining counties, who may favor him with a call or order.

[Nov. 30, 1857—tf.]

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Furs at Cost!

NO HUMBUG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at **CASH**. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at

Nov. 16—tf. EVANS' Book and Shoe Store.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. Lyons has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call.

Oct. 23, 1857—tf.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Lewis B. FENWICK as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Kentucky.

Nov. 4, 1857—te.

We are authorized to announce E. H. TOLLE, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. [Oct.—23te.]

We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PERRY as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. [Oct. 19—te.]

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Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly.

Sept. 7—tf.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENS-WARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call.

Sept. 2, 1857—tf.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Back Run Church on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.

June 8, 1857—tf.

Youghiogheny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by

July 1—tf. R. C. STEELE & CO.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening new stock of

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery,

And the latest style of

MEN AND BOYS HATS.

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.

July 22, 1857—tf. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Blank Note.

Blank Notes, of any denomination, can be used for any purpose, and are for sale at this Office.

July 2

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We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Back Run Church on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.

June 8, 1857—tf.

Youghiogheny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by

July 1—tf. R. C. STEELE & CO.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening new stock of

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery,

And the latest style of

MEN AND BOYS HATS.

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.

July 22, 1857—tf. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Blank Note.

Blank Notes, of any denomination, can be used for any purpose, and are for sale at this Office.

July 2

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD

GRAY & TODD,

CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts,

English and American Sausages and Pickles, Havana Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c.

—ALSO—

PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.

OLD STAND, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS.

FRANKFORT, KY.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

SUGARS.—Prime New Orleans Sugar, Prime Havana Sugar, Double Refined Loaf Sugar, Common Small Loaf Sugar, Double Refined Crushed Sugar, Various qualities Crushed Sugar, Prime Java Coffee, Prime Rio Coffee, Superior Green Tea, Superior Black Tea, Superior Chocolate, New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup, Sugar House Molasses, Plantation Molasses, Mackerel in Barrels to retail, Mackerel in 1/2 Barrels, Mackerel in 1/4 Barrels, Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CANDLES.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR OLD WHISKY in bottles and on draught, Fine Brandies in bottles and on draught, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught and in bottles, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Jamaica Rum, Old Rye Whisky, Old Nectar Whisky, Assorted French Cordials, Blackberry Cordial, Annise Cordial, Marshmallow Cordial, Caraway Cordial, Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps. For sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING, the largest and finest assortment of

CIGARS

"We have ever had, consisting of the following brands: 6,000 "Unions," 15,000 Cinto Del Orion, 4,000 Belmilla, 3,000 Jno. Barro, 4,000 Rio Honda, 3,0

